

BARRE DAILY TIMES

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Just a reminder that winter has not left us permanently.

"Serious disorders in Berlin again." Another dose of pargoric!

If Trotsky tries to become czar of Russia—well, good-bye Trotsky.

Wanted—Candidates for city offices in Barre. None but those with best references need apply.

Thomas A. Edison was 72 years old today—and considerably above par, it might be added.

It will take a most powerful wedge to be able to separate the Anglo-Saxons represented by the British and the Americans.

Among the tourists going abroad—those 64 radicals from western and middle western states. They outlived their welcome in the United States.

The American people will get one fleeting glimpse of President Wilson early in March, just long enough to let them know that they have a president.

Part of the 57th Pioneer infantry (the old 1st Vermont) is back on American soil once more and the boys will be welcomed back in their home state gladly.

The Theodore Roosevelt memorial meetings in France and Great Britain were so numerous as almost to dwarf the similar meetings in the United States, all things considered.

The packers' inquiry is degenerating into quarrels over an alleged offer to Heney, the prosecutor, to go to work for the packers. The public may perhaps be pardoned for saying that it cares little, or nothing, whether Heney ever received an offer from the packers to go to work for them; that matter seems to be irrelevant.

Japan's reported action in going to the assistance of Russia at this late day might, perhaps, be explained by the belief in Japan that the peace conference is not to be such a grand distribution of spoils as sometimes follows a successful war and that negotiation with Russia direct might promise something more valuable as a prize.

We almost know that Editor Hindley is back on the job with the Rutland Herald after a short session with the grip because of the fierceness of that paper's drive against the dismemberment of an editorial article which was wired from Montpelier to Rutland one day last week. We are glad to get this circumstantial evidence that Bro. Hindley is able to be around once more.

The abolishment of the office of state purchasing agent in Vermont would be a step backward. The plan may not have worked out to the best advantage in every particular during the brief time in which it has been tried but it is certain that the plan has inherent qualities which commend it very much. The system should not be discarded until such time as it has been given a trial under the best conditions possible.

It is rather odd that there should have been two railroad accidents on French railroads within ten days in which the cause was the presence of loose locomotives on the main track over which American troop trains were to pass on their way to ports of embarkation. Perhaps it was a mere coincidence but the double happening is worth a little investigation, it would seem, to determine whether a little enemy activity was not in operation even in the interior of France.

A DEEP INSULT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

On Nov. 11, last, there occurred in thousands of American cities and villages a ceremonial which was considered the height of indignity and insult to a man who had been receiving the maledictions of the world for four years. In carrying out that ceremonial crowds of men and boys, and probably a good many women and girls, procured from some mysterious source a stuffed figure which they promptly labeled "the kaiser." This stuffed figure they trailed through the dust and refuse, at the rear of hearse in processions—anywhere the position might seem to lend added indignity and insult to the person typified. Then after treat-

ing the assemblages in thousands of communities to the sight of this "kaiser" trailed in the dust they went to a convenient pole or tree and strung up the effigy, with wild acclaim and at the same time shouting their words of opprobrium at the person so typified. That done, they hurled the now disintegrating effigy onto the huge bonfire and they gave vent to their feelings as they saw the figure of straw or sawdust going up in smoke. All this they considered heaping the greatest insult it were within their power to heap upon the man who was being reviled the length and breadth of the land. Nothing more insulting could be done, the person of the kaiser himself not being in their grasp.

On Feb. 9, last, a band of women who no doubt pride themselves on their culture (not Kultur) and on their advancement, so to speak, carried a paper effigy through the streets of Washington, D. C., the national capital, and when they reached one of the most conspicuous spots in the city they halted their caravan, did these 75 or more women, and they proceeded to set up a caldron and in this caldron they built a fire and two of these women of culture seized the paper figure and held it over the flames of the fire in the caldron until the last trace of the effigy was wiped out. Whose effigy was that figure supposed to be? It was the effigy of President Wilson, the man whom the nation has honored with the highest gift in its power, the man whose position should be honored even if some persons could not find it in their souls to honor the man himself. Who were the women of supposed culture who heaped this indignity and insult on the president of the United States? They were suffragettes who have become distorted in mental vision through devotion to a cause of votes for women. Why did they treat the effigy of the president of the United States in the same way as the effigy of former Emperor William of Germany was treated on Nov. 11? Because they considered that President Wilson was not doing all that he could do to advance the cause of votes for women. Were they justified in thus dishonoring the president of the United States, in holding the entire government of the United States up to ridicule before the world? The commonsense answer seems to be that they were acting little short of treason itself and that they should receive a punishment fit for the offense. We hope the courts will deal with them as they so richly deserve.

CURRENT COMMENT

Teaching of Journalism.

American precedents are making their way rapidly in England in these days. Interesting evidence of the increasing favor with which American institutions are viewed was the recent meeting to discuss a British university course of journalism. Prof. Cunliffe, associate director of the Pulitzer school, spoke before a representative gathering of London journalists and university teachers, as did Dr. G. E. Maclean, secretary of the London branch of the American university union, and Prof. Fish of the University of Wisconsin. The Americans gave abundant information about the schools of journalism in this country.

"First catch your millionaire," was the advice of Prof. Cunliffe to any who were thinking of founding a school on the Pulitzer model in England. But the notion which was carried did not go farther than to authorize the appointment of a committee "to consider all methods of adapting the university curriculum to the needs of prospective journalists." The meeting was called by the London district of the institute of journalists, and the chairman of the district said that the press must get ready for the new world which Mr. Fisher's education act had provided. In other words, the suggestion of a course of journalism in the universities has the support of London newspaper men and is one of numerous plans to make university training "practical." It is interesting to note this readiness to listen to ideas from America, for England has ordinarily been very critical of the American press, along with other American institutions. British journalists, even when well disposed to the United States, much prefer their own press. American journalists are, perhaps, equally confident of the superiority of theirs. But if knowledge of the other country alone afforded a basis of comparison of the press in England and the United States, it could probably be shown that our knowledge of British affairs was wider and more accurate than British knowledge of American affairs.

Among the better English newspapers American national politics receive extensive, and on the whole, careful attention. G. B. Dibble, in his book, "The Newspaper," tells of a London sub-editor who was discharged because he wrote a headline which said that the United States had "ratified" a treaty, whereas the treaty had obtained a majority but not a two-thirds vote in the Senate. But outside of politics one can find in the British press miscellaneous misinformation about the United States. Good will seems to prompt the papers to discuss our affairs, but not really to master them. Perhaps there are few cases so conspicuous as the London Daily News' dispatch, after the Geraghty-French elopement in 1911. That highly romantic event was made more romantic still in the Daily News' account, which solemnly told how the couple, on coming to Springfield, "bought a strawberry ice at the local drugstore"—as though Springfield was a quiet country village with a single drug store. Only a year or two ago the Manchester Guardian published a paragraph in which Thomas Mott Osborne was referred to as an example of the harsh and inhuman American jailer! So, if the American idea of a school of journalism invades England, one may modestly hope that the curriculum will include a course or two in American geography and general American affairs.—Springfield Republican.

A North Dakota Experiment.

North Dakota, with a legislature dominated for the first time by the non-partisan league, which has more than two-thirds of the members of the Senate and House, becomes for the time being the chief American experiment station in radical social legislation. The present program is a considerable venture in state socialism under procedure inspired by the methods of "orthodox" socialism. This inspiration is pretty well assured by the fact that the "adviser" of the league's president, A. C. Townsley, is

Walter Thomas Mills, a veteran Socialist, and member of the Socialist party's national executive committee.

The legislature, which means the league, proposes an investment of 7,000,000 in the establishment of a state bank and a system of terminal elevators and flour mills. The crux of the scheme is the proposed bank, to be capitalized for \$2,000,000, to receive all public moneys—about \$25,000,000—and to issue bonds against real estate mortgages, primarily to encourage rural agriculture. To increase the present state revenues by a needed 50 per cent a system of taxation is proposed, including graded income taxes. To encourage the use of idle land the plan includes assessing such land at full value, while assessing cropped land at only half its value. The single tax principle is introduced by the exemption of all improvements on agricultural lands and of small improvements on lands in the cities. With the bank, elevators and flour mills established, it is proposed to investigate the problem of lignite coal mining, with a view to state mining on an extensive scale. An industrial commission of three members, including the governor, who is to have veto power, making him practically the whole commission, is an important part of the plan, for this commission is to be clothed with broad executive authority.

The legislature has been in session 20 days, and it is planned, a league official says, that it shall be adjourned by Feb. 10. The possibility of getting the elaborate system of reconstruction launched in the short time left appears to rest chiefly with the Socialist caucus system. The non-partisan majority under this system is practically little more than the instrument of the caucus, whose decisions it is pledged to carry out. The plan as outlined above is said to have been worked out by President Townsley and Adviser Mills and to have been approved by the secret caucus. Bills to which emergency clauses are attached can be reviewed by referendum only upon the demand of 30,000 voters. As there are only about 100,000 voters in the entire state, the emergency clause is relied upon to safeguard the Townsley-Mills program.

Given substantial unity of opinion in favor of the general program, and confidence in the leadership under which it is being worked out, there seems at least a good chance that North Dakota will be able to launch its interesting enterprise. Once it gets started, it will pretty certainly have to modify greatly its caucus system. That sort of star chamber democracy is not likely very long to satisfy a representative group of American citizens.—Springfield Republican.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In Correction of a Waitsfield Item.

Editor, Times: On Feb. 8 there was printed in the Waitsfield items the following: "Mrs. Moses DeCell, who has been confined to her bed for a week, is staying with Mrs. John Buzzell, due to there being no one else to care for her."

As it is incorrect and sent in for the local reporter, I wish to have it corrected thus: Mrs. Moses DeCell, jr., who has been confined to her bed for a week, is staying with her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. John Buzzell, until she is able to return to the home of her husband's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Moses DeCell of Waterbury Center, where she will remain for a few days until she is strong enough to join her husband in Claremont, N. H.

Will you kindly print this under the Waitsfield items, and thereby right a matter which has harmed all but the one for which it was meant, as I am the lady in question and know that during my illness I received the kindest care before going to Mr. Buzzell's. Mrs. Moses E. DeCell, jr. (If you think best you may print the whole letter.)

TRAINS STOP FOR WEEKS.

Owing to the Chronic State of Disorder in Russia.

London, Monday, Feb. 10 (via Montpelier).—A member of the Canadian contingent at Omsk describing the situation there, says the country is in such a chronic state of disorder that often no trains run for weeks, according to a Reuters' dispatch.

"Refugees are flocking into Omsk in a woe-filled condition," he says. "The bolsheviks have innumerable men, and a more or less organized army of bolsheviks are everywhere. We never take chances and we speak to nobody but our own men. We never go out in less than gangs of six, and then fully armed. It is rumored that 75 per cent of the population of Omsk, the population of which is 200,000, are bolsheviks; but if they start anything, we are ready for them. The American Red Cross is doing wonderful work here. They have a large staff working night and day trying to straighten out the pitiable tangle."

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Barre Man's Reference

C. H. Rathburn said: "Before using Goldine, I had catarrh so badly in my head and stomach that I hadn't been able to work for some time. The mucus would drop down into my stomach, and I would become very sick. I had to huck and cough a lot, and was very short of breath. I often had dizzy spells, and my heart was bad. I got so bad that I didn't have any appetite and was getting hard of hearing. Also I was weak, nervous and could not sleep."

"I haven't been taking Goldine very long, but am working every day now and I would be glad to tell anyone what Goldine is doing for me."

"C. H. RATHBURN."

BOY INJURED

Allison Cooke, 27 years, who lives on R. F. D. 5, nearly died from strain in awful shape. Somebody said, try while lifting. In speaking of the injury Goldine, and I did. It helped me, and I

got more. I have just finished the first bottle, and it has taken that burning sensation all away. I don't pass any blood now, last night I got up only once, and I feel a lot stronger. I am not afraid to ride in the street cars or go anywhere, for I have control of myself now. My head doesn't ache, and I can walk as well as before the injury. If anyone in the world ought to be thankful for what Goldine has done for them, it's me. I am not telling this because I like to, but because I want to help someone else who may need it as bad as I did."

The doctors said it was bladder trouble. Allison Cooke. Goldine is sold at Cummings & Lewis' Drug Store, Barre; Rivers' Drug Store, Montpelier; Brishin & Brishin, Waterbury; and George C. Sanborn, Northfield, Vt. Price, liquid, \$1.75 per bottle; tablets, \$1.00 per box; laxatives, 50c per box. Please state disease when ordering by mail. Call and talk with your friends who are using Goldine. They can tell you if it's good.—Adv.

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